Attorney Docket No. BABY-00100

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION FOR

METHODS AND APPARATUSES FOR PROTECTING A CHILD FROM SPILLS

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METHODS AND APPARATUSES FOR PROTECTING A CHILD FROM SPILLS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to protecting a child from spills and, more particularly, to protecting a child from spills by use of a protective garment.

BACKGROUND

Clothes for children are difficult to keep clean and tidy. When children are infants, they frequently soil their clothes by spitting up, drooling, and dripping milk onto their clothes. Older children typically soil their clothes by spilling food and drinks on them and by participating in arts and crafts activities.

Frequently changing soiled clothes for both infants and older children are often times very inconvenient. For example, many times changing an infant's clothes disrupts the natural sleep cycle of the infant. Additionally, by changing an infant's clothes, the infant can wake up causing unnecessary disruption for both the infant and the caregiver.

In another example, changing an older child's clothes is inconvenient because at least one extra set of clothes is packed and transported by the care-giver while traveling. Further, attempting to change an older child's clothes is sometimes difficult when the child is actively participating in an activity.

By preventing the clothes from becoming soiled in the beginning, stress to

the caregiver and infant is avoided, and time and energy is saved by not needing to change a child's outfit and wash the child's clothes as often. Further, costs for replacing permanently stained and soiled clothes is also saved.

SUMMARY

In one embodiment, the methods and apparatuses include a shell surface comprising: a front portion having a continuous surface for protecting a user from contamination, wherein the continuous surface provides a barrier between the contamination and the user, wherein the front portion protects a chest and abdomen area of the user from the contamination; an arm portion connected to the front portion, wherein the arm portion protects the arm from contamination; and a leg portion connected to the front portion, wherein the leg portion is configured to protect a leg of the user; a first fastener coupled to the leg portion for fastening the leg portion around the leg of the user; and a second fastener coupled to the front portion for fastening the front portion to the user wherein the second fastener is configured to attach the front portion to a side portion of the user, wherein the shell surface is configured to attach to the user through the first fastener and the second fastener while a portion of a back of the user is blocked.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate and explain one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a front view consistent with one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills;

Figure 2 is a back view consistent with one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills;

Figure 3 is a perspective view consistent with another embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills;

Figure 4 is a perspective view consistent with yet another embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills;

Figures 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D illustrate a fastener consistent with one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills;

Figure 6 is a flow diagram consistent with one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills;

Figures 7A, 7B, and 7C are perspective views of the protective garment consistent with the flow diagram of Figure 6;

Figures 8A, 8B, and 8C are perspective views of the protective garment consistent with the flow diagram of Figure 6;

Figure 9 illustrates a patch consistent with one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills; and

Figures 10A, 10B, and 10C illustrate additional embodiments of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills refers to the accompanying drawings. The detailed description is not intended to limit the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. Instead, the scope of the methods and apparatuses protecting a child from spills are defined by the appended claims and equivalents. Those skilled in the art will recognize that many other implementations are possible, consistent with the present invention.

References to a "child" include a newborn child, an infant child, and an older child.

References to "clothes" include any undergarments, shirts, pants, dresses, jumpers, and outer wear worn by a child.

References to "caregiver" include any persons taking care of a child.

In one embodiment, the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills allows the caregiver to protect the child from soiling the child's clothes. For example, the invention prevents food and drinks from staining and soiling the child's clothes at feeding time, and prevents paints and dirt from soiling the child's clothes at play time.

In another embodiment, the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills allows the child wearing the apparatus to move freely while still protecting the child's clothes from spills.

Further, the methods and apparatuses provide air circulation for the child while still protecting the child's clothes. In one embodiment, a portion of the back side of the child is left open, thus allowing air circulation to prevent the child from becoming too warm.

In yet another embodiment, the caregiver is able to place apparatus for protecting a child from spills onto the child without disturbing the child. For example, access to the back portion of the child is not needed to securely place the apparatus onto the child. The child can be sitting or laying down while the securing the apparatus onto the child.

Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating a front view of a garment 100 that is one embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 100 is configured to protect a child's clothes from being soiled. The garment 100 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 100 to the child and to remove the garment 100 from the child. In one embodiment, the garment 100 includes a front surface 110, a pair of sleeves 120, a pair of elastic bands 125, a neck opening 130, and a pair of legs 140.

In one embodiment, the front surface 110, the pair of sleeves 120, and the pair of legs 140 are made of a water resistant material. In one embodiment, the water resistant material includes a water resistant fabric, a plastic coated fabric, a wax coated fabric, goretex, non-woven materials such as DuPont®, Tyvek®, or Sontara®, material used for disposable diapers, and material used in disposable, temporary protection garments in the food industry or in medical garments.

In one embodiment, the front surface 110 is configured to protect the front

torso area of the child from spills or soiling. For example, when the garment 100 is worn by the child, the front surface 110 protects the child's torso area from being splattered by food, drinks, mud, or other substances.

In one embodiment, the neck opening 130 is configured to accommodate a child's neck. Further, the pair of sleeves 120 are connected to the front surface 110 and configured to accept the arms of a child. The pair of elastic bands 125 are positioned on the pair of sleeves 120 to securely fit the pair of sleeves 120 against the user's arms and to prevent contaminants from reaching the user's arms through the pair of sleeves 120. The pair of legs 140 are connected to the front surface 110 and configured to accept the legs of a child.

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a back view of the garment 100 that is one embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 100 is configured to protect a child's clothes from being soiled. The garment 100 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 100 to the child and to remove the garment 100 from the child. In one embodiment, the garment 100 includes the front surface 110, a back surface 210, a pair of sleeves 120, a neck opening 130, a pair of legs 140, a back fastener 220, leg fasteners 230, and a body fastener 250.

In one embodiment, the back surface 210 is connected to the back fastener 220. The back surface 210 in conjunction with the back fastener 220 are configured to attach the upper portion of the garment 100 to the child. In one embodiment, the back fastener 220 is configured such that the upper portion of the garment 100 can be attached the child while the child's back is obstructed. In

one example, the child's back is obstructed when the child is laying on his/her back or when the child is seated in a high chair, a car seat, a chair with a back rest, and the like.

A back opening 260 is shown within the back surface 210. The back opening 260 provides the child with sufficient air circulation. Further, the back opening 260 allows the upper portion of the garment 100 to be attached to the child without needing access to the back side of the child.

In one embodiment, the leg fasteners 230 are each connected to one of the pair of legs 140. In one embodiment, the pair of legs 140 in conjunction with the leg fasteners 230 are configured to secure the pair of legs 140 around the child's legs without having complete access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, if the child is seated or laying down, the pair of legs 140 of the garment 100 can be secured to the legs of the child without having complete access to the back portion of the child's legs.

In one embodiment, the inside portion of the front surface 110 is connected to the body fastener 250. In one embodiment, the body fastener 250 is configured to help retain the front surface 110 of the garment 100 against the upper portion of the child. For example, the body fastener 250 attaches to the clothes of the child and helps keep the upper portion of the garment 100 attached to the upper body of the child in conjunction with the back fastener 220.

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating a perspective view of the garment 300 that is another embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 300 is configured to protect a child's

clothes from being soiled. The garment 300 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 300 to the child and to remove the garment 300 from the child without having any access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the garment 300 includes the front surface 310, a pair of sleeves 320, a neck opening 330, a pair of legs 340, a back fastener 350, leg fasteners 360, and a body fastener 370.

In one embodiment, the front surface 310, the pair of sleeves 320, and the pair of legs 340 are made of a water resistant material. In one embodiment, the water resistant material includes a water resistant fabric, a plastic coated fabric, a wax coated fabric, goretex, non-woven materials such as DuPont®, Tyvek®, or Sontara®, material used for disposable diapers, and material used in disposable, temporary protection garments in the food industry or in medical garments.

In one embodiment, the front surface 310 is configured to protect the front torso area of the child from spills or soiling. For example, when the garment 300 is worn by the child, the front surface 310 protects the child's torso area from being splattered by food, drinks, mud, or other substances.

In one embodiment, the neck opening 330 is configured to accommodate a child's neck. Further, the pair of sleeves 320 are connected to the front surface 310 and configured to accept the arms of a child. The pair of legs 340 are connected to the front surface 310 and configured to accept the legs of a child.

In one embodiment, the front surface 310 is connected to the back fastener 350. The front surface 310 in conjunction with the back fastener 350 are configured to attach the upper portion of the garment 300 to the child. In one

embodiment, the back fastener 350 is configured such that the upper portion of the garment 300 can be attached the child while the child's back is completely obstructed. The back fastener 350 is configured to attach to the side of the child. In one embodiment, the back fastener 350 is configured to attach to the child's clothes. In one example, the child's back is completely inaccessible while the child is strapped into a car seat.

In one embodiment, the back of the child is open and not covered by the garment 300. By not covering the back portion of the child, the child has sufficient air circulation. Further, the back fastener 350 allows the upper portion of the garment 300 to be attached to the child without needing access to the back portion of the child.

In one embodiment, the leg fasteners 360 are each connected to one of the pair of legs 340. In one embodiment, the pair of legs 340 in conjunction with the leg fasteners 360 are configured to secure the pair of legs 340 around the child's legs without having any access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, if the child is strapped into a car seat, the pair of legs 340 of the garment 300 can be secured to the legs of the child without having access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, the leg fasteners 360 are configured to attach to the side portion of the child's legs.

In one embodiment, the inside portion of the front surface 310 is connected to the body fastener 370. In one embodiment, the body fastener 370 is configured to help retain the front surface 310 of the garment 300 against the upper portion of the child. For example, the body fastener 370 attaches to the

clothes of the child and helps keep the upper portion of the garment 300 attached to the upper body of the child in conjunction with the back fastener 350.

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating a perspective view of the garment 400 that is another embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 400 is configured to protect a child's clothes from being soiled. The garment 400 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 400 to the child and to remove the garment 400 from the child without having any access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the garment 400 includes the front surface 410, a pair of sleeves 420, a neck opening 430, a pair of legs 440, a back fastener 450, leg fasteners 460, a body fastener 470, a neck fastener 480, and arm fasteners 485.

In one embodiment, the front surface 410, the pair of sleeves 420, and the pair of legs 440 are made of a water resistant material. In one embodiment, the water resistant material includes a water resistant fabric, a plastic coated fabric, a wax coated fabric, goretex, non-woven materials such as DuPont®, Tyvek®, or Sontara®, material used for disposable diapers, and material used in disposable, temporary protection garments in the food industry or in medical garments.

In one embodiment, the front surface 410 is configured to protect the front torso area of the child from spills or soiling. For example, when the garment 400 is worn by the child, the front surface 410 protects the child's torso area from being splattered by food, drinks, mud, or other substances.

In one embodiment, the neck opening 430 is configured to accommodate a child's neck. In addition, the neck fastener 480 securely attaches the neck

opening 430 to the child's neck without requiring access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the neck fastener 480 attaches to the front portion of a child's clothing.

Further, the pair of sleeves 420 are connected to the front surface 410 and configured to accept the arms of a child. The pair of legs 440 are connected to the front surface 410 and configured to accept the legs of a child.

In one embodiment, the front surface 410 is connected to the back fastener 450. The front surface 410 in conjunction with the back fastener 450 are configured to attach the upper portion of the garment 400 to the child. In one embodiment, the back fastener 450 is configured such that the upper portion of the garment 400 can be attached the child while the child's back is completely obstructed. The back fastener 450 is configured to attach to the side of the child. In one embodiment, the back fastener 450 is configured to attach to the child's clothes. In one example, the child's back is completely inaccessible while the child is strapped into a car seat.

In one embodiment, the back of the child is open and not covered by the garment 400. By not covering the back portion of the child, the child has sufficient air circulation. Further, the back fastener 450 allows the upper portion of the garment 400 to be attached to the child without needing access to the back portion of the child.

In one embodiment, the leg fasteners 460 are each connected to one of the pair of legs 440. In one embodiment, the pair of legs 440 in conjunction with the leg fasteners 460 are configured to secure the pair of legs 440 around the

child's legs without having any access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, if the child is strapped into a car seat, the pair of legs 440 of the garment 400 can be secured to the legs of the child without having access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, the leg fasteners 460 are configured to attach to the side portion of the child's legs.

In one embodiment, the inside portion of the front surface 410 is connected to the body fastener 470. In one embodiment, the body fastener 470 is configured to help retain the front surface 410 of the garment 400 against the upper portion of the child. For example, the body fastener 470 attaches to the clothes of the child and helps keep the upper portion of the garment 400 attached to the upper body of the child in conjunction with the back fastener 450.

In one embodiment, the arm fasteners 485 are each connected to one of the pair of sleeves 420. In one embodiment, the pair of sleeves 420 in conjunction with the arm fasteners 485 are configured to secure the pair of sleeves 420 around the child's arms without having complete access to the back portion of the child's arms. For example, if the child is seated or laying down, the pair of sleeves 420 of the garment 400 can be secured to the arms of the child without having complete access to the back portion of the child's arms.

The elements shown in Figures 1-4 are shown for illustrative purposes showing multiple embodiments of the invention. Elements can be added, deleted, or combined without departing from the invention.

Figures 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D illustrate fastener devices for use with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. In one embodiment,

the fasteners as shown in Figures 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D are utilized within the garments 100, 300, and 400.

Figure 5A illustrates a hook and loop fastener 500. A first surface 510 is coupled to a first garment surface 505. The first surface 510 includes a hook surface 515 that is configured to removably attach to the second surface 520. The second surface is coupled to a second garment surface 507. For example, the first surface 510 selectively mates with the second surface 520 through the hook surface 515. Since the first surface 510 is coupled to the first garment surface 505 and the second surface 520 is coupled to the second garment surface 507, the first garment surface 505 selectively attaches to the second garment surface 507 via the hook and loop fastener 500.

In one embodiment, the first garment surface 505 represents a portion of a garment such as the garments 100, 300 and 400. Further, the second garment surface 507 represents another portion of the same garment. In another embodiment, the second garment surface 507 represents a child's clothing worn by the child such that the garment is selectively attached to the child's clothing through the hook and loop fastener 500.

Figure 5B illustrates a hook and loop fastener 520. A first surface 510 is coupled to a first garment surface 505. The first surface 510 includes a hook surface 515 that is configured to removably attach to a second garment surface 507. For example, the first surface 510 selectively mates with the second garment surface 507 through the hook surface 515. Since the first surface 510 is coupled to the first garment surface 505, the first garment surface 505 selectively

attaches to the second garment surface 507 via the hook and loop fastener 520.

In one embodiment, the first garment surface 505 represents a portion of a garment such as the garments 100, 300 and 400. Further, the second garment surface 507 represents another portion of the same garment. In another embodiment, the second garment surface 507 represents a child's clothing worn by the child such that the garment is selectively attached to the child's clothing through the hook and loop fastener 520.

Figure 5C illustrates a button fastener 525. A tab 530 is coupled to a first garment surface 505. A receptacle 535 is coupled to the second garment surface 507. The tab 530 is configured to be inserted and selectively retained by the receptacle 535. For example, the first surface 510 selectively mates with the second garment surface 507 through the tab 530 and receptacle 535. In one embodiment, the first garment surface 505 represents a portion of a garment such as the garments 100, 300 and 400. Further, the second garment surface 507 represents another portion of the same garment.

The hook and loop fastener are utilized in Figures 5A and 5B as one embodiment of a fastener. Other fasteners that attach to itself and other objects such as a child's clothes can be utilized without departing from the scope of the invention.

Figure 5D illustrates an adhesive fastener 540. An adhesive layer 545 is coupled to a first garment surface 505. The adhesive layer 545 is configured to selectively mate with the second garment surface 507. For example, the first surface 510 selectively mates with the second garment surface 507 through the

adhesive layer 545.

In one embodiment, the first garment surface 505 represents a portion of a garment such as the garments 100, 300 and 400. Further, the second garment surface 507 represents another portion of the same garment. In another embodiment, the second garment surface 507 represents a child's clothing worn by the child such that the garment is selectively attached to the child's clothing through the adhesive fastener 540.

The flow diagram as depicted in Figure 6 is one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The blocks within the flow diagram can be performed in a different sequence without departing from the spirit of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. Further, blocks can be deleted, added, or combined without departing from the spirit of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills.

The flow diagram in Figure 6 illustrates placing a protective garment onto a child according to one embodiment of the invention.

In Block 610, the arms of the child are place within the pair of sleeves on the protective garment.

In Block 620, the upper portion of the protective garment is fastened to the upper body of the child. In one embodiment, a back fastener attaches the protective garment to the child. In another embodiment, fasteners attach the protective garment to the sides of the child. In yet another embodiment, a body fastener attaches the front surface of the protective garment to the front portion of the child. In one embodiment, once attached the upper portion of the

protective garment is attached to the child, the upper portion of the child is protected from spills and stains.

In Block 630, the legs of the protective garment are attached to the legs of the child. In one embodiment, a leg fastener attaches the protective garment to the child. In one example, the leg fastener attaches a portion of the protective garment with another portion of the protective garment with the child's leg wrapped within the protective garment. In another example, the leg fastener directly attaches the leg portion of the protective garment to the back portion of the child's leg. In another embodiment, leg fastener attaches the protective garment to the sides of the child's leg. In yet another embodiment, a body fastener attaches the front surface of the leg portion of the protective garment to the front portion of the child's leg.

Figures 7A, 7B, and 7C illustrate exemplary stages of utilizing the garment 100 shown in Figures 1 and 2 within the context of the flow diagram shown in Figure 6. Figure 7A shows the sleeves of the garment 100 being placed through the arms of the child. Figure 7B shows the upper portion of the garment 100 being fastened to the child. Figure 7C shows the legs of the garment 100 being fastened to the child.

Figures 8A, 8B, and 8C illustrate exemplary stages of utilizing the garment 400 shown in Figures 4 within the context of the flow diagram shown in Figure 6. Figure 8A shows the sleeves of the garment 400 being placed around the arms of the child. Figure 8B shows the upper portion of the garment 400 being

fastened to the child. Figure 8C shows the legs of the garment 400 being fastened to the child.

Figure 9 illustrates a patch 900 for use with one embodiment of the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The patch 900 is configured to provide extra protection against staining and soiling by preventing localized soiling of the child, the child's clothes, and/or the garments 100, 300, and 400. In one embodiment, the patch 900 includes a fastener 910 and a surface 920. The fastener 910 is configured to attach to the child, the child's clothes, and/or the garments 100, 300, and 400. In one embodiment, the patch 900 is configured to be utilized in conjunction with the garments 100, 300, and 400 as protection in areas not covered by the garments 100, 300, and 400 or to provide additional protection to prevent soiling of the garments 100, 300, and 400. In one embodiment, the fastener 910 includes a hook and loop fastener, an adhesive fastener, and a combination thereof.

Figures 10A, 10B, and 10C illustrate additional embodiments.

Figure 10A is a diagram illustrating a back view of a garment 1000 that is another embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 1000 is configured to protect a child's clothes from being soiled. The garment 1000 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 1000 to the child and to remove the garment 1000 from the child without having any access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the garment 1000 includes the front surface 1001, a pair of sleeves

1002, a neck opening 1003, a pair of legs 1004, shoulder fasteners 1005, leg fasteners 1020, body fasteners 1015, and arm fasteners 1010.

In one embodiment, the neck opening 1003 is configured to accommodate a child's neck. In addition, the shoulder fasteners 1005 securely attaches the neck opening 1003 and upper portion of the garment 1000 to the child's neck and upper body without requiring access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the shoulder fasteners 1005 attach to the front portion of a child's clothing.

Further, the pair of sleeves 1002 are connected to the front surface 1001 and configured to accept the arms of a child. The pair of legs 1004 are connected to the front surface 1001 and configured to accept the legs of a child.

In one embodiment, the front surface 1001 is connected to the body fasteners 1015. The front surface 1001 in conjunction with the body fasteners 1015 are configured to attach the torso portion of the garment 1000 to the torso portion of the child. In one embodiment, the body fasteners 1015 are configured such that the upper portion of the garment 1000 can be attached the child while the child's back is completely obstructed. The body fasteners 1015 are configured to attach to the front surface of the child. In one embodiment, the body fasteners 1015 are configured to attach to the child's clothes.

In one embodiment, the leg fasteners 1020 are each connected to one of the pair of legs 1004. In one embodiment, the pair of legs 1004 in conjunction with the leg fasteners 1020 are configured to secure the pair of legs 1004 to the front surface of the child's legs without having any access to the back portion of

the child's legs. For example, if the child is strapped into a car seat, the pair of legs 1004 of the garment 1000 can be secured to the legs of the child without having access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, the leg fasteners 1020 are configured to attach to the front portion of the child's legs.

In one embodiment, the arm fasteners 1010 are each connected to one of the pair of sleeves 1002. In one embodiment, the pair of sleeves 1002 in conjunction with the arm fasteners 1010 are configured to secure the pair of sleeves 1002 around the child's arms without having complete access to the back portion of the child's arms. For example, if the child is seated or laying down, the pair of sleeves 1002 of the garment 1000 can be secured to the arms of the child without having complete access to the back portion of the child's arms.

Figure 10B is a diagram illustrating a back view of a garment 1030 that is another embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 1030 is configured to protect a child's clothes from being soiled. The garment 1030 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 1030 to the child and to remove the garment 1030 from the child without having any access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the garment 1000 includes the front surface 1001, a pair of sleeves 1002, a neck opening 1003, a pair of legs 1004, and a body fastener 1035. In one embodiment, the body fastener 1035 is configured to attach the garment 1030 to the body of the child.

Figure 10C is a diagram illustrating a back view of a garment 1000 that is another embodiment consistent with the methods and apparatuses for protecting a child from spills. The garment 1040 is configured to protect a child's clothes from being soiled. The garment 1040 is also designed to enable a caregiver to easily affix the garment 1040 to the child and to remove the garment 1040 from the child without having any access to the back portion of the child. In one embodiment, the garment 1040 includes the front surface 1041, a pair of sleeves 1002, a neck opening 1003, a pair of legs 1004, leg fasteners 1060, body fasteners 1055, and arm fasteners 1050.

Further, the pair of sleeves 1002 are connected to the front surface 1041 and configured to accept the arms of a child. The pair of legs 1004 are connected to the front surface 1041 and configured to accept the legs of a child.

In one embodiment, the front surface 1041 is connected to the body fasteners 1055. The front surface 1041 in conjunction with the body fasteners 1055 are configured to attach the torso portion of the garment 1040 to the torso portion of the child. In one embodiment, the body fasteners 1055 are configured such that the upper portion of the garment 1040 can be attached the child while the child's back is completely obstructed. The body fasteners 1055 are configured to attach to the front surface of the child. In one embodiment, the body fasteners 1055 are configured to attach to the child's clothes.

In one embodiment, the leg fasteners 1060 are each connected to one of the pair of legs 1004. In one embodiment, the pair of legs 1004 in conjunction with the leg fasteners 1060 are configured to secure the pair of legs 1004 to the

front surface of the child's legs without having any access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, if the child is strapped into a car seat, the pair of legs 1004 of the garment 1040 can be secured to the legs of the child without having access to the back portion of the child's legs. For example, the leg fasteners 1060 are configured to attach to the front portion of the child's legs.

In one embodiment, the arm fasteners 1050 are each connected to one of the pair of sleeves 1002. In one embodiment, the pair of sleeves 1002 in conjunction with the arm fasteners 1050 are configured to secure the pair of sleeves 1002 around the child's arms without having complete access to the back portion of the child's arms. For example, if the child is seated or laying down, the pair of sleeves 1002 of the garment 1040 can be secured to the arms of the child without having complete access to the back portion of the child's arms.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. The invention may be applied to a variety of other applications.

They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise embodiments disclosed, and naturally many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the

particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the Claims appended hereto and their equivalents.